

## A LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1-33. Canceled.

34. (Currently amended) A dual-purpose wound dressing capable of providing disparate wound healing characteristics to a wound depending on which side of the wound dressing contacts the wound, comprising

a multilayered composite structure, the multilayered composite structure having a first wound contacting side having an outer wound contacting surface that has wound healing characteristics and a second wound contacting side having an outer wound contacting surface that has wound healing characteristics different from the wound healing characteristics of the outer surface of the first side of the composite structure, the multilayered structure including

a first layer forming the first wound contacting side of the composite structure, the first layer being a membrane layer, and

a second layer forming the second wound contacting side of the composite structure, the second layer being a foam layer arranged in said composite structure to contact a wound when said second wound contacting side is the side facing said wound.

35. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, further comprising an adhesive layer for joining the first and second layers together.

36. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, wherein the foam layer comprises a polyurethane material.

37. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, wherein the membrane layer comprises a silicone-containing compound.

38. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 35, wherein the adhesive layer comprises a silicone compound.
39. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, wherein the first layer comprises an interpenetrating polymer network of polytetrafluoroethylene and silicone.
40. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, further comprising a pigment for imparting a discernable color to one side of the composite structure.
41. (Currently Amended) The wound dressing of claim 34, further comprising an adhesive layer for joining the first and second layers together, the first layer being substantially transparent, the second layer being substantially opaque, and the adhesive layer containing a orienting indicator for orienting a side of a surface to a wound, said orienting indicator being provided in the form of a pigment for imparting a discernable color to the adhesive layer that may be seen through the first layer of the wound dressing.
42. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, further including fenestrations formed in the first layer.
43. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 35, the adhesive layer being a silicone elastomer.
44. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, the first layer being about 50 microns thick and the second layer being about 1500 microns thick.
45. (Previously Presented) The wound dressing of claim 34, the wound dressing having a cross-section of such thickness as to be resistant to roll-up, wrinkling and slippage.
46. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a dual-purpose wound dressing capable of providing disparate wound healing characteristics to a wound depending on which side of the wound dressing contacts the wound, comprising (1) producing a thin film membrane layer, (2)

passing said thin film membrane layer through a coating assembly and depositing a layer of

an adhesive substance, and (3) causing a foam material to make intimate contact with said adhesive substance to form a multilayered composite wound dressing having a first wound contacting side and a second wound contacting side, the first wound contacting side of the multilayered wound dressing being formed by the thin film membrane layer and the second wound contacting side of the multilayered wound dressing being formed by the foam material.

47. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 46, further including cutting the wound dressing into smaller sized wound dressings.

48. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 46, further including creating fenestrations in the membrane layer.

49. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 46, the adhesive substance having a pigment mixed therein.

50. (Withdrawn) A method of using a dual-purpose wound dressing capable of providing disparate wound healing characteristics to a wound, comprising the steps of

providing a multilayered composite structure, the multilayered composite structure having a first wound contacting side having an outer wound contacting surface that has wound healing characteristics and a second wound contacting side having an outer wound contacting surface that has wound healing characteristics different from the wound healing characteristics of the outer surface of the first side of the composite structure, the multilayered structure including a first layer forming the first wound contacting side of the composite structure, the first layer being a membrane layer, and a second layer forming the

second wound contacting side of the composite structure, the second layer being a foam

layer,

choosing the outer wound contacting surface desired to be applied to the wound to provide the wound healing characteristics of the chosen outer wound contacting surface to the wound, and

applying the dressing to the wound with the chosen outer wound contacting surface contacting the wound to provide the wound healing characteristics of the chosen outer wound contacting surface to the wound.

51. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, wherein the first layer comprises an interpenetrating polymer network of polytetrafluoroethylene and silicone.

52. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, further comprising an adhesive layer for joining the first and second layers together, the first layer being substantially transparent, the second layer being substantially opaque, and the adhesive layer containing a pigment for imparting a discernable color to the adhesive layer that may be seen through the first layer of the wound dressing.

53. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, further including fenestrations formed in the first layer.

54. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 50, the first layer being about 50 microns thick and the second layer being about 1500 microns thick.